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person with military or naval service during the Civil, Spanish, or World Wars has been reduced, so that a soldier who is credited with two years' service is required to reside on the land seven months only, he being, in common with all homestead entrymen, allowed five months' constructive residence. Prior to 1909 the amount of land that could be acquired as a homestead was limited in the main to 160 acres. This was changed with the passage of the act of February 19, 1909, to 320 acres, where the land was arid and non-irrigable in character, and in 1916 the area was increased to 640 acres of grazing or semi-arid lands.

There are many other laws under which the public domain may be acquired, but military service can be used only in lieu of residence on homestead entries. Military bounty land warrants may still be used in lieu of cash in making payment on pre-emptions where allowed, payment for desert lands, and timber and stone entries, and also for lands ordered into market as isolated tracts.

REVIEW OF EFFECTS

In reviewing the varied legislation which has been enacted by Congress having in view the settlement of the public domain in small tracts for actual homes by men who rushed to the defense of the nation in her hour of peril, one cannot help but be impressed by the far-seeing vision of the men who enacted the legislation, the effect of which was to settle the vast territory east and west of the Mississippi River and at the same time reward its gallant defenders by giving them a chance to secure homes and property.

VENIZELIST AND CONSTANTINIST RÉGIMES IN GREECE

By CONSTANTINÉ MELAS

(Translated for the Advocate of Peace)

(Mr. Melas is Deputy from Jannina, Epirus; former aide to King Constantine; a leader of the Venizelist party; he first invited the American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association to Greece and introduced in that country the American Boy Scouts and anti-tubercular work. He is said to be an admirer of the United States.)

THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE is read with appreciation in the capital of Greece by members of Greek organizations who are interested in the great subject of universal peace. In the issue of January I read a study by Mr. Joannes Gennadius, former Greek Minister to Great Britain and now a special envoy of the Royalist Government to the United States. Mr. Gennadius introduces his subject with the declaration of his sincere purpose to present the facts in the internal affairs of Greece "guided by strict observance of impartiality and truthfulness."

Unfortunately, Mr. Gennadius has a very erroneous conception of what Americans and British term "fairness and truthfulness"; for he bases all his information about the internal situation in Greece under the administration of Mr. Venizelos, from 1917 to 1920, neither on personal observations, nor on foreign and unbiased eyewitnesses, nor even on the result of study of both

Venizelist and Constantinist documents, but merely on *ex parte* propaganda published by the most fanatic Royalist Athenian newspapers.

SERVED CONSTANTINE

That Mr. Gennadius was inspired solely by a desire to serve the cause of King Constantine, whom he represents in the United States, can be seen from the fact that Mr. Gennadius purposely avoids giving the dates of the issues of the *Government Gazette* from which he claims to have derived his numbers in the table in footnote 2.

The *Government Gazette*, as issued under the Venizelist régime, gave the total number of Royalist officials dismissed by the Venizelist administration as 1,038. The *Government Gazette*, published under the Constantine régime, gave the total number of dismissed officials under Venizelos as 7,039. It was the duty of Mr. Gennadius to state this fact. On the contrary, he has so worded his footnote 2 as to mislead his readers to believe that the number 7,039 was contained in the *Government Gazette* as published under the Venizelist régime. This instance of willful manipulation of phrases is sufficient to discredit Mr. Gennadius' claim "to impartiality and truthfulness."

Mr. Gennadius served under Mr. Venizelos and was dropped* from active service for reasons known to Mr. Gennadius. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Gennadius has entered into active service under King Constantine with a personal grudge against Mr. Venizelos, which is illy concealed by professions of admiration for the foreign policy of the great statesman.

MR. GENNADIUS IN WASHINGTON

Having undertaken to defend at Washington the policies of the Constantinists during the World War, Mr. Gennadius is rendering a great disservice to his country; for in defending their policy he misrepresents the Greek nation as having been friendly to the Germanophiles of 1914-1917 and as having been led by Mr. Venizelos and his friends into the Allied camp by the application of dictatorial and tyrannical methods.

As a Greek representative who has lived on the spot where the events have taken place, while Mr. Gennadius has been absent from Greece during all those events, I feel it to be my duty to take up the attacks made by Mr. Gennadius upon the internal policy of Mr. Venizelos from 1917 to 1920.

Mr. Gennadius admits that the domestic policies of the Venizelist party from 1910 to 1915 were "quite admirable." But the same party, with the same leaders, administered the affairs of Greece from 1917 to 1920 as from 1910 to 1915. How was it possible that the very party, the very Venizelist leaders, who governed Greece "quite admirably" from 1910 to 1915 should have so degenerated as to deserve the characterizations attributed to them by Mr. Gennadius? Mr. Gennadius is either misinformed or is consciously concealing the circumstances which made it imperative for the Venizelist party to make use of certain extraordinary measures for the salvation of Greece. Unfortunately for Mr. Gennadius, both instances are true.

*Dr. Gennadius had reached the age limit.

In the first place, nearly all the accusations made against the Venizelist régime by Mr. Gennadius are pure inventions, borrowed from the anti-Venizelist press at Athens. The Constantinist régime has been in power nearly sixteen months. Before and after the fall of Mr. Venizelos, the Royalist press accused the Venizelist party of unheard-of abuses, wastes, and oppressions; but the new government has not been able to prove any of these charges. Many persons in office under Mr. Venizelos were brought before the courts. None was found guilty. Mr. Gennadius accuses the Venizelist Government specifically of having dismissed thousands of unoffending officials and officers on account of their mere sympathy for King Constantine.

CHARGE OF MANIPULATION

I have already indicated that Mr. Gennadius has manipulated the figures; but I desire to go further and remind him that:

1st. The dismissal of officials by the thousands was initiated by the Royalist régime from 1915 to 1917, on the ground that they were in sympathy with the policy of Mr. Venizelos, in favor of war on the side of the Allies.

2d. The abrogation of the law decreeing the immovability of judges was dictated by the need of purging the Greek courts of the abuses which had invaded them through the intervention of the so-called Royalist "Reservist Leagues," which dictated to the judges the method of applying justice against the Venizelist sympathizers from 1915 to 1917.

3d. The purging of the Greek Church was necessitated by the medieval decree of "anathema," which Mr. Gennadius himself justly terms "shameful."

4th. The retirement of a number of army officers was imposed upon the Venizelist Government by the supreme need of remaking a Greek army with faith in the Allied cause and deserving the confidence of the Allies. Hundreds of Royalist officers, personal enemies of Mr. Venizelos, but believing in the Allied cause, were kept in their posts, distinguished themselves on the battlefield, and were promoted. These very anti-Venizelist officers who fought on the side of the Allies are under persecution under the present régime.

CHARGE OF CONCEALMENT

Mr. Gennadius, moreover, conceals very studiously the following facts:

1st. Mr. Venizelos was driven from power by the King in February, 1915, in spite of the fact that he had the confidence of Parliament and of the entire people.

2d. Through the elections in May, 1915, the people brought the Venizelist party into power by a crushing majority on a referendum of war on the side of the Allies or neutrality. The King delayed the convocation of the Venizelist Parliament until August, and in September, in violation of the will of the people, he dismissed Mr. Venizelos again.

3d. After the fall of Mr. Venizelos, in November, 1915, Venizelist citizens were persecuted, maltreated, imprisoned, and murdered by the hundreds on account merely of their political convictions.

4th. The entire eastern Macedonia was surrendered to the Germano-Bulgarians, who, according to the In-

terallied Commission of Investigation, killed 40,000 Greek men, women, and children.

5th. One whole army corps was delivered to the Bulgarians and transferred to Germany in order to weaken the fighting force of Greece and render her a negligent factor in the Allied plans against the Germans.

6th. Without the revolution of Saloniki, which was led by Mr. Venizelos in 1916, the whole of Macedonia would have been lost, and at the Peace Conference at Paris Greece would have found herself not with the victors, but with the ruined Central Powers.

7th. Mr. Venizelos did "exercise his fascinating persuasiveness." Mr. Gennadius surely has read the historic memoranda of Mr. Venizelos to the King. Mr. Venizelos urged the King to go to war on the side of the Allies, even without Venizelos as the Premier of Greece. The King, who owed to Mr. Venizelos his return from Russia, where he was exiled during the revolution of 1909, could have no personal reasons to hate Mr. Venizelos. It was a difference of policy that divided them. Mr. Venizelos was in favor of war on the side of the Allies. He offered to compromise by sacrificing himself. He could not compromise on the question of war on the side of the Allies.

8th. When Mr. Venizelos returned to Athens in 1917, he showed extreme indulgence toward those who had oppressed, persecuted, imprisoned and murdered his friends and adherents. It was necessary for him to reorganize Greece in order to lead her into the Allied camp in Macedonia united and disciplined; but since January, 1918, there broke out in Greece numerous army revolts suborned and encouraged by Royalist politicians. This condition made necessary the proclamation of martial law. And it was thus—thanks to the drastic measures taken by the Venizelist party—that Greece was enabled to foil the machinations of the Royalists and prepare a fighting army which, on the admission of the Allies themselves, contributed very considerably to the breaking of the German front in Macedonia.

9th. During the entire period of the Peace Conference, while Mr. Venizelos was struggling hard at Paris and London to obtain the recognition of the Hellenic rights, his adversaries were working for the overthrow of his government and were even hiring assassins, who came very near murdering him on the eve of the signing of the Treaty of Sèvres, at the Gare de Lyon at Paris.

COURSE OF CONSTANTINISTS IN 1915-1917

All these criminal acts of the Royalist régime Mr. Gennadius very carefully avoids mentioning. He reserves his judgment in order to attack all the more vehemently the régime of the Liberals, who, in order to save Greece, caused unavoidable hardships, which were insignificant as compared with the hardships caused by the Constantinists from 1915 to 1917 in order to sustain a policy foreign to the Greek people and ruinous to the vital interests of Greece.

Mr. Gennadius undertakes to explain the causes which brought about the results of the last elections in Greece by assuring the American public that the fall of Mr. Venizelos was due to internal maladministration. Mr. Venizelos himself gave the reasons for which his opponents won in the last election. The people were

tired of war. The Royalists promised to the Greek electorate to bring about the end of war, the diminution of the burden of taxation, and the lowering of prices. If it is objected that the Greeks were not tired of war, seeing that they are still under arms, I may reply that the desperate diplomatic plight into which Greece was led by the present régime and the resulting dangers to the Greater Greece of Mr. Venizelos have aroused the Greeks, Venizelists and Royalists alike, to the realization that, weary as they are of war, they must save with their arms what Mr. Venizelos had gained mostly with his head.

AS TO PRESENT RÉGIME

The "impartiality" of Mr. Gennadius is quite evident, finally, from the fact that while he depicts in the blackest colors the internal administration of Greece under Mr. Venizelos, he does not seem to find any words to picture the actual conditions in Greece. He observed from London that the internal situation in Greece was such as Greece "had never witnessed before." But has he read the declarations of Mr. Eutaxias, leading Royalist member of Parliament, who only a few months ago denounced publicly the lawlessness, jobbery, corruption, incapacity, and illiberality of the present régime, which Mr. Gennadius serves so loyally? Mr. Eutaxias said that he had complained against certain measures of the Venizelists as harsh, but that he considered that the worst measures under the Venizelist régime were ideal as compared with the deplorable administration of Greece today.

Mr. Gennadius complains that the Venizelists dismissed many Royalist officials. Does he know that the present régime has already driven out over 10,000 Venizelist officials in only one year? Does Mr. Gennadius ignore the fact that millions of drachmas were pilfered by Royalist officials in charge of the military supplies; that Venizelist citizens have been assassinated; that Venizelist members of Parliament have been in prison for expressing their opinions of the situation in Greece; that a few months ago, in full daylight, an attempt was made to assassinate Admiral Coundouriotis, one of the glories of Modern Greece; that on this very day, when I am writing this article, the Venizelist and foremost Greek journalist, Andreas Kavafakis, was assassinated on the steps of his home; that the very Royalist press itself denounces daily the dissolution of order and of safety, the vast abuses, oppressions, and assassinations?

THE PERSONAL SHOT

I consider unworthy of serious attention the attacks upon the ministers of Mr. Venizelos, who Mr. Gennadius himself praises for their "quite admirable" work from 1910 to 1915, but whom he finds unworthy now, being King Constantine's representative. Mr. Gennadius is well known in Greek diplomatic circles for his unique declarations that hardly any other Greek diplomat except himself was worthy of becoming the collaborator and counsellor of Mr. Venizelos.

In regard to Mr. Gyparis, I may suggest that Mr. Gennadius' quotation of the police records are as worthy of implicit trust as the figures which he has quoted to prove the number of officials dismissed under Mr. Venizelos.

Mr. Gennadius does not seem to be affected by the present plight in Greece. His only interest lies in the ablation of the Royal policies. He has nothing to say about the evil brought upon Greece by the result of the elections of 1920, which have endangered the Greater Greece of Mr. Venizelos and prolonged a costly war, which would have long ago been brought to a close if the change of government had not taken place.

It is to be regretted that a gentleman who has lived in England the most of his life, who has served Greece diplomatically so long, should seek to crown his career with the championship of a régime which is universally admitted to have brought upon Greece undreamed-of calamities. Least of all would one have expected that Mr. Gennadius should have become so soon such a warm friend of the throne?

OUR TREATY NAVY

By CAPT. E. W. SCOTT, Chaplain, U. S. N.

(Since this article was prepared the House of Representatives has voted appropriations sufficient to maintain a treaty navy. The fight in the Senate is yet to be made.—THE EDITOR.)

ARE the people of the United States fully aware of the significance of the struggle that is going on in Congress over the appropriation to be made for the maintenance of the navy during the next fiscal year? The mind of the nation has been so focused on the great program of the recent Conference on the Limitation of Armaments that little attention has been given to the terms of the agreement upon the fulfillment of which the final success of the Conference will depend. There is grave danger that unwise enthusiasm will outrun our judgment in this matter and that our idealism will defeat the supreme ambition of the present generation.

The terms of the treaty recently ratified by the Senate calls for a 5-5-3 naval ratio. This means that the United States should have a navy equal in size to that of Great Britain and larger than Japan in the ratio of 5 to 3 and a ratio of 1.75 for France and Italy. If the United States delegates had proposed and signed an agreement providing that the ratio should be 5-2½-3, the people would have branded them as false to their trust, the Senate would have refused to ratify the treaty, and both people and Senate would have been justified in their conclusion. And yet that is exactly the situation which will most certainly follow if the proposal now before Congress to limit the navy to 67,000 men becomes a law.

THE TREATY TERMS

By the terms of the treaty we are allowed eighteen battleships, there being no limitation on any power in the number of cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and seaplanes. Nothing was said as to the number of men authorized, but it was evidently taken for granted that the ships retained would be sufficiently manned. Otherwise, of what use are the ships? Ships cannot fight without men. In comparison with the announced personnel of the British and Japanese navies, that of the United States should have approximately 120,000 men.